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Contents

	Page
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:	
Export-Import Bank of Washington: Message of the President regarding increase in capital and lending power	41
Habana Meeting of the Foreign Ministers: Address by the Secretary of State	42
Severance by Spain of diplomatic relations with Chile .	48
EUROPE:	
Baltic Republics: Statement by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Welles	48
GENERAL:	
Control of exports in national defense	49
TRAFFIC IN ARMS, TIN-PLATE SCRAP, ETC.:	
Monthly statistics	50
THE FOREIGN SERVICE:	
Personnel changes	60
TREATY INFORMATION:	
Postal:	
Universal Postal Convention of 1939	62
Telecommunications:	
International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series Nos. 867 and 948)	62
PUBLICATIONS	62



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American Republics

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Message of the President Regarding Increase in Capital and Lending Power

[Released to the press by the White House July 22]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

As a result of the war in Europe, far-reaching changes in world affairs have occurred, which necessarily have repercussions on the economic life both of the United States and of the other American republics. All American republics in some degree make a practice of selling, and should sell, surplus products to other parts of the world, and we in the United States export many items that are also exported by other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The course of the war, the resultant blockades and counterblockades, and the inevitable disorganization is preventing the flow of these surplus products to their normal markets. Necessarily this has caused distress in various parts of the New World, and will continue to cause distress until foreign trade can be resumed on a normal basis and the seller of these surpluses is in a position to protect himself in disposing of his products. Until liberal commercial policies are restored and fair trading on a commercial plane is reopened, distress may be continued.

I therefore request that the Congress give prompt consideration to increasing the capital and lending power of the Export-Import Bank of Washington by \$500,000,000, and removing some of the restrictions on its operations to the end that the Bank may be of greater assistance to our neighbors south of the Rio Grande, including financing the handling and orderly marketing of some part of their surpluses.

It is to be hoped that before another year world trade can be reestablished, but, pending this adjustment, we in the United States should join with the peoples of the other republics of the Western Hemisphere in meeting their problems. I call the attention of Congress to the fact that by helping our neighbors we will be helping ourselves. It is in the interests of the producers of our country, as well as in the interests of producers of other American countries, that there shall not be a disorganized or cut-throat market in those commodities which we all export.

No sensible person would advocate an attempt to prevent the normal exchange of commodities between other continents and the Americas, but what can and should be done is to prevent excessive fluctuations caused by distressed selling resulting from temporary interruption in the flow of trade, or the fact that there has not yet been reestablished a system of free exchange. Unless exporting countries are able to assist their nationals, they will be forced to bargain as best they can.

As has heretofore been made clear to the Congress, the Export-Import Bank is operated by directors representing the Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and is under the supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator, so that all interested branches of our Government participate in any

loans that are authorized, and the directors of the Bank should have a free hand as to the purposes for which loans are authorized and the terms and conditions upon which they are made.

I therefore request passage of appropriate legislation to this end.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 22, 1940.

HABANA MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

Address by the Secretary of State¹

[Released to the press July 22]

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Representatives of the American Republics:

Permit me, first of all, to express my deep personal pleasure in setting foot once more on the soil of the great nation whose guests we are at this time. Forty years have passed since my first visit to these shores, when I had the honor to serve with my regiment in the cause of Cuba's liberation. I doubly welcome the present opportunity to re-visit this country—both because of the personal gratification which it affords me and because of the vital importance of the purpose which has brought us together in this beautiful city of Habana.

We are here as representatives of the 21 free and independent American republics. We meet when world conditions are perhaps graver than they have ever been before. Our purpose is to devise concrete measures by which a number of pressing problems may be met. Our objective is to safeguard the independence, the peace, and the well-being of the American republics.

For nearly a year now, a new major war has raged with increasing fury over important areas of the earth. It came as a culmination of a process of deterioration of international conduct and international morality, extending over a period of years, during which forces of ruthless conquest were gathering strength in several parts of the world.

These forces, now at work in the world, shrink from no means of attaining their ends. In their contempt for all moral and ethical val-

ues, they are bent on uprooting the very foundations of orderly relations among nations and on subverting, undermining, and destroying existing social and political institutions within nations. They have already left in their wake formerly sovereign nations with their independence trampled into dust and millions of proud men and women with their liberties destroyed.

Our American republics had no part in kindling the tragic conflagration which has thus been sweeping across the world. On the contrary, severally and jointly, we did everything in our power to stay its outburst. Once the conflict had begun, we did everything we could to limit its spreading. But it has been increasingly clear that in the vast tragedy which has befallen large portions of the earth there are dangers to the American nations as well which it would be suicidal not to recognize in time and not to prepare to meet fully and decisively.

It has been increasingly clear that our nations must not blind themselves into fatal complacency—as so many nations have done to their mortal sorrow—regarding the possibility of attack against them from without or of externally directed attempts from within to undermine their national strength and to subvert their cherished social and political institutions, or both. Too many nations have only recently paid a tragic price for confidently placing reliance for their safety and security solely upon clearly expressed desire to remain at peace, upon unequivocally proclaimed neutrality, upon scrupulous avoidance of provocation. Con-

¹ Delivered by Mr. Hull at Habana, July 22, 1940.

querors, invaders, and destroyers ignore or brush aside reasons such as these.

Looming ominously on our horizon is the danger that attempts may be made to employ against our nations, too, the same means of subordinating their destinies to control and dictation from abroad that have already been notoriously employed elsewhere against numerous other countries. We must recognize the serious possibility that no effort or method may be spared to achieve, with respect to some of us, economic domination and political penetration, and to sow, among our nations, the seeds of suspicion, dissension, and discord—the frequent prelude to even more menacing action.

Lest our nations, too, suffer the fate that has already befallen so many other peace-loving and peace-seeking nations, wisdom and prudence require that we have in our hands adequate means of defense. To that end, in the face of common danger, our nations are already working together, in accordance with their firmly established practice of free consultation among equals and of voluntary cooperation with regard to problems which are of common concern to all of us. It is to examine such of these problems as are immediately pressing and to seek for them most effective solutions that the representatives of the 21 American republics have come together at this time.

I

I should like to consider first the situation which confronts us in the economic sphere.

The war now in progress has brought with it a disruption in the channels of international commerce and a curtailment of foreign markets for the products of the Western Hemisphere. This has meant to many American nations a diminution of foreign-exchange resources and a loss of purchasing power sufficiently serious to place severe strains on their national economies. In some cases, stagnant surpluses of commodities, the exportation of which is essential to the economic life of the countries concerned, have accumulated and continue to accumulate. Their existence is a matter of present and future concern to farmers, workers, business-

men, and governments throughout the continental area.

We must assume that these difficulties will continue certainly as long as the war exists. We must anticipate that these problems, and possibly others, will continue for some time after the war ends.

If the standards of living of the American peoples are to be maintained at levels already achieved, and particularly if they are to be raised in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of these peoples, production and distribution must expand, not only in this hemisphere, but throughout the world. This same condition is essential to the well-being of all other areas. For no nation or group of nations can hope to become or to remain prosperous when growing poverty stalks the rest of the earth.

Under existing conditions, the problem is singularly pressing. Though war now is in progress, we must contemplate its eventual end. At that time, perhaps 80 millions of people in Europe, and many millions in other parts of the world, who have been entirely engaged in war-work, must find a new place for themselves in the economics of peace. At the same time, it is to be assumed that, once the pressures of war are ended, there will be a general demand that reasonable conditions of life may be restored. To effect this transition, and to supply the world with what it then needs, will necessitate a great increase in production, distribution, and exchange of goods. Failure to achieve this can only mean that the tragedy of war would be followed by the still greater horror of disintegration in great areas.

It is plain that international commerce is indispensable if economic rehabilitation is to be achieved. It is also plain that the only available means of doing this is to resume, as soon as circumstances permit, the normal currents of world trade. I have no doubt that the American republics are ready and indeed anxious to do their part in bringing this about; though the extent to which we can thus play our part must depend materially on the economic methods and policies pursued by other countries.

We are confronted with two opposite trading methods. Open trade, freed as rapidly as may be practicable from the obstruction and regimentation of excessive restrictions, can accomplish the necessary task. Prosperity for the American republics or for any part of the world cannot be achieved—even the necessities of the war-torn areas of the earth cannot be met—by regimented or restricted trade, especially directed under a policy of national or regional autarchy. We recognize the need for a transition period; but we are convinced that there can be only one satisfactory permanent policy.

We have long known from experience that international trade inevitably declines in volume and usefulness when it is conducted on a basis of exclusive bilateralism, or is pressed to unfair advantage, or is used to attempt economic domination. Eventually, such methods destroy the trade and the trader alike. In the present situation, they are totally unable to provide that volume and distribution of goods which alone can save great areas from intense distress. Only where equal treatment, fair practices, non-discrimination, and peaceful motives lie beneath trade, can it develop to the degree needed to rehabilitate a shattered world and to provide a foundation for further economic progress.

Today, in spite of what has occurred in other parts of the world, the American nations continue to adhere to liberal trade principles and are applying them in their relations with each other as fully as the present state of affairs permits. They should be prepared to resume the conduct of trade with the entire world on this basis as rapidly as other nations are willing to do likewise.

In the meantime, the American nations must and should do everything in their power to strengthen their own economic position, to improve further the trade and other economic relations between and among themselves, and to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages, and dangers of the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions. To accomplish these purposes, the nations of the Western Hem-

isphere should undertake the fullest measure of economic cooperation, so designed and so conducted as to serve the best interests of each nation and to bring injury to none.

Progress has already been made toward the forging of new tools to carry out certain phases of economic cooperation on an inter-American basis. The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which was established last November pursuant to a resolution of the Panamá Meeting, has proven itself to be an efficient body for considering and working out such mechanisms. It has recently created the Inter-American Development Commission to carry out the work of planning and promoting the development of new productive facilities in the American republics. In addition, it prepared the framework for the establishment of an Inter-American Bank to foster cooperation in the spheres of long-term development and of money and foreign exchange. The Government of the United States is taking steps to implement the Inter-American Bank Convention and urges that the Governments of the other American republics give their cooperation so that this important institution may be placed into operation as rapidly as possible.

Useful as these organizations can be in the long run, there remains the immediately pressing situation confronting the American republics as a result of the curtailment and changed character of important foreign markets. Fully realizing that under present disturbed conditions no nation can expect to maintain a normal economic situation, and in order to meet the emergencies which confront their nations, the Governments of the American republics, it is believed, should give consideration to the following program of immediate cooperative action:

1. Strengthening and expansion of the activities of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee as an instrument for continuing consultation with respect to trade matters, including especially the situation immediately confronting the American republics as a result of the curtail-

ment and changed character of important foreign markets.

2. Creation of facilities for the temporary handling and orderly marketing of accumulated surpluses of those commodities which are of primary importance to the maintenance of the economic life of the American republics, whenever such action becomes necessary.

3. Development of commodity agreements with a view to assuring equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers of the commodities concerned.

4. Consideration of methods for improving the standard of living of the peoples of the Americas, including public-health measures, nutrition studies, and suitable organizations for the relief distribution of some part of any surplus commodities.

The Government of the United States of America has already utilized its existing agencies to enter into mutually advantageous cooperative arrangements with a number of American republics in connection with programs for the development of their national economies and by way of assistance to their central banks in monetary and foreign-exchange matters.

It is now taking steps which will make possible the extension of both the volume and character of the operations of such agencies. When these steps have been completed, the Government of the United States of America will be in a position to expand its cooperative efforts with other American nations in the fields of long-term development and of monetary and exchange matters.

It will also be able to participate in immediate joint action with other nations of this hemisphere to meet pressing trade situations which may arise before the program outlined has come into operation.

Finally, it will be enabled to enter effectively into the cooperative program as it proceeds, assisting in the temporary handling and orderly marketing of the important commodities of the hemisphere; implementing, on its part, the commodity agreements which are developed;

and carrying out other operations involving such export products.

While the proposed measures are being developed, consideration should be given to the desirability of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in trade matters to complement inter-American cooperative organizations in the field of long-term economic development and of money and foreign exchange.

By helping each other, by carrying out with vigor, determination, and loyalty whatever decisions are reached, the American nations can build a system of economic defense that will enable each of them to safeguard itself from the dangers of economic subordination from abroad and of economic distress at home. It is no part of our thought to obstruct in any way logical and natural trade with Europe or with any other portion of the world, but rather to promote such trade with nations willing to meet us, in good faith, in a spirit of friendly and peaceful purpose, and on a plane of frank and fair dealing. Against any other kind of dealing, we naturally will protect ourselves.

II

The solution of our economic problems alone is not enough to preserve the peace and security of this hemisphere. There exist also other problems, which are of an altogether different character but the solution of which is of no less importance to our freedom and independence.

I refer to the threat to our security arising from activities directed from without the hemisphere but which operate within our respective borders. A new and evil technique has been invented which seeks by devious methods to corrupt the body politic in order to subject it to alien purposes. With cynical effrontery, sanctuary within the generous citadels of free speech and freedom of assembly is demanded by agents whose masters would obliterate those institutions and foment instead dissension, prejudice, fear, and hatred.

Make no mistake concerning the purposes of this sinister campaign. It is an attempt to acquire domination of the American republics by

foreign governments in their own interest. Already we have seen the tragic results abroad when governmental structures have been undermined and the fabric of established institutions riddled by the termites of alien propaganda.

We long ago recognized the sources and extent of this infection and have already taken some steps to eradicate it. At Lima we declared that it was incompatible with the sovereignty of any American republic that persons or groups within our countries should be controlled by any outside government for its own purposes. It is now urgently incumbent upon us to take decisive remedial action to the end that the independence and political integrity of each of the American republics may be fully safeguarded.

To this, no friendly government can legitimately object. The inter-American system carries no implication of aggression and no threat to any nation. It is based solely on a policy of self-defense, designed to preserve the independence and the integrity of each of the American nations. It implies no hegemony on the part of any member of the inter-American group; but it equally rejects the thesis of hegemony by anyone else. It resembles in no way regional policies recently pursued in other parts of the world, which pretend to invoke our inter-American system as precedent. The difference is that our sole purpose is self-defense, while these other policies seem instead to be pretexts for conquest by the sword, for military occupation, and for complete economic and political domination of other free and independent peoples.

III

There are other pressing political problems arising out of the vast changes which have taken place on the Continent of Europe. The principles on which we act with respect to these problems have been forged by the American republics through years of discussion and practice. They are applied entirely without discrimination, solely for the purpose of assuring that the security of the American hemisphere shall not be impaired by the repercussions of warfare elsewhere.

Specifically, there is before us the problem of the status of European possessions in this hemisphere. These geographic regions have not heretofore constituted a menace to the peace of the Americas; their administrations were established, for the most part, many generations ago and, in our time, have acted as congenial neighbors. We have no desire to absorb these possessions or to extend our sovereignty over them or to include them in any form of sphere of influence.

We could not, however, permit these regions to become a subject of barter in the settlement of European differences or a battleground for the adjustment of such differences. Either situation could only be regarded as a threat to the peace and safety of this hemisphere, as would any indication that they might be used to promote systems alien to the inter-American system. Any effort, therefore, to modify the existing status of these areas—whether by cession, by transfer, or by any impairment whatsoever in the control heretofore exercised—would be of profound and immediate concern to all the American republics.

It is accordingly essential that we consider a joint approach to this common problem. We must be in a position to move rapidly and without hesitation.

It has been suggested that our action take the form of the establishment of a collective trusteeship, to be exercised in the name of all of the American republics. The Government of the United States endorses this suggestion and is prepared to cooperate, should occasion arise, in its execution.

The establishment of a collective trusteeship for any region must not carry with it any thought of the creation of a special interest by any American republic. The purpose of a collective trusteeship must be to further the interests and security of all of the American nations, as well as the interest of the region in question. Moreover, as soon as conditions permit, the region should be restored to its original sovereign or be declared independent when able to establish and maintain stable self-government.

IV

Seldom has a meeting of friendly nations opened in an atmosphere of more widespread misconception and more flagrant misrepresentation as to its aims and purposes than has emanated in recent weeks, from responsible and irresponsible quarters, in connection with this meeting.

We have met to consult together regarding our own pressing problems. We covet nothing anywhere in the world. We are free from the spirit of enmity toward any nation. But we cannot fail to be acutely conscious of the dangers which confront us as a result of present world conditions and against which we are taking and intend to take fully adequate measures of defense. National life itself today imposes as an absolute obligation the will to national defense, should national institutions or integrity ever be threatened. Achievement of this requires that we call out anew the endless energy, the complete spirit of sacrifice, the iron will, which characterized the pioneers, the liberators, and the defenders to whom we owe our present freedom. Let no man say that in the world of today any nation not willing to defend itself is safe. The fortitude and resolution of our forefathers won for us our free institutions. We proudly have inherited them and proudly are prepared to maintain them.

At the same time, while meeting the imperative needs of emergency conditions we must—and, I am certain, we will—continue our abiding faith that what is happening today is but a temporary interruption in the progress of civilization. Mankind can advance only when human freedom is secure; when the right of self-government is safeguarded; when all nations recognize each other's right to conduct its internal affairs free from outside interference; when there exist among nations respect for the pledged word, determination to abstain from the use of armed force in pursuit of policy, and willingness to settle controversies by none but peaceful means; when international economic

relations are based upon mutual benefit, equality of treatment, and fair-dealing.

In 1937, in an attempt to prevent the impending catastrophe of a new war, the Government of the United States addressed a communication to all nations, reciting these basic principles of orderly international relations under the rule of law as the foundation of its foreign policy and inviting comment thereon. More than 50 nations expressed on that occasion their belief in the validity of these principles. At Montevideo, at Buenos Aires, at Lima, at Panamá, the 21 American republics proclaimed their acceptance.

I am confident that, sooner or later, the entire world must return to a system of international relations based on those principles. They are the only possible foundation stones of an organized society assured of enduring peace and of sustained prosperity. The price of their abandonment is the chaos of international anarchy and the inexorable impoverishment of nations and individuals, such as we witness today in Europe and in Asia.

In a system of cooperative peace such as we envisage there is no exclusion. Its underlying principles are universal in their applicability; they can be accepted by all nations to the benefit of each and all; they must be accepted by all, if the light of modern civilization is not to be extinguished. Any nation which in good faith accepts and practices them automatically shares in the vast benefits they confer.

At this time, when these principles and these ideals are being widely challenged, when institutions based on them are being crushed by force over large areas of the world, it is doubly essential that our nations keep them alive and rededicate themselves to the cause of their preservation.

It is in this spirit, and in this spirit alone, that the Government which I have the honor to represent approaches the tasks that are before our present meeting—in complete confidence that in this vital respect all of the American nations stand today as united as ever.

SEVERANCE BY SPAIN OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CHILE

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, made the following statement at his press conference on July 23, 1940:

"The Chilean Ambassador came yesterday by instruction of his Government to communicate to me the declaration made to the Government of Chile by the Government of Spain and the reply made by the Government of Chile.² I

think that the constitutional, democratic, and elected Government of Chile, with which this Government maintains the closest and most friendly relations, is amply capable of making such public statement in regard to this incident as may be necessary. I think, however, that I can add that any attempt on the part of any foreign government to interfere by direction or by indirection in the domestic concerns of any American republic will be unanimously resented by all of the American peoples."

Europe

BALTIC REPUBLICS

Statement by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Welles

[Released to the press July 23]

During these past few days the devious processes whereunder the political independence and territorial integrity of the three small Baltic republics—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—were to be deliberately annihilated by one of their more powerful neighbors, have been rapidly drawing to their conclusion.

From the day when the peoples of these republics first gained their independent and democratic form of government the people of the United States have watched their admirable progress in self-government with deep and sympathetic interest.

The policy of this Government is universally known. The people of the United States are opposed to predatory activities no matter

whether they are carried on by the use of force or by the threat of force. They are likewise opposed to any form of intervention on the part of one state, however powerful, in the domestic concerns of any other sovereign state, however weak.

These principles constitute the very foundations upon which the existing relationship between the 21 sovereign republics of the New World rests.

The United States will continue to stand by these principles, because of the conviction of the American people that unless the doctrine in which these principles are inherent once again governs the relations between nations, the rule of reason, of justice, and of law—in other words, the basis of modern civilization itself—cannot be preserved.

² Not printed herein.

General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE³

ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT
ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE
STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE"
APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this Act shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

AND WHEREAS by my proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940,⁴ entitled "ADMINISTRATION OF

SECTION 6 OF THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE' APPROVED JULY 2, 1940," I proclaimed that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I had determined that it was necessary in the interest of the national defense that certain listed articles and materials should not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in the said proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the aforesaid Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after August 1, 1940, the additional materials hereinafter listed shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in the aforesaid proclamation:

1. Petroleum products
2. Tetraethyl lead
3. Iron and steel scrap

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America
[SEAL] the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 2417]

³ For monthly statistics on the traffic in arms, tinplate scrap, etc., see *post*, pp. 50-60.

⁴ See the *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12-13.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF JULY 2, 1940, ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense", I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations governing the exportation of:

1. Petroleum products
2. Tetraethyl lead
3. Iron and steel scrap

1. As used in my proclamation of July 26, 1940,⁵ issued pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and in these regulations, the following terms shall be construed as defined herein:

A. Petroleum Products.—(a) Aviation Motor Fuel, i. e. high octane gasolines, hydrocarbons, and hydrocarbon mixtures (in-

cluding crude oils) boiling between 75° and 350° F. which with the addition of tetraethyl lead up to a total content of 3 c. c. per gallon will exceed 87 octane number by the A. S. T. M. Knock Test Method; or any material from which by commercial distillation there can be separated more than 3% of such gasoline, hydrocarbon or hydrocarbon mixture. (b) Aviation Lubricating Oil, i. e. any lubricating oil of 95 or more seconds Saybolt Universal Viscosity at 210° F. with a viscosity index of 85 or more.

B. Tetraethyl Lead.—Pure tetraethyl lead, ethyl fluid, or any mixture containing more than 3 c. c. of tetraethyl lead per gallon.

C. Iron and Steel Scrap.—Number 1 heavy melting scrap.

2. Regulations Nos. 2 to 12, inclusive, of the regulations issued on July 2, 1940, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1940, are applicable to the exportation of aviation motor fuel, tetraethyl lead, and aviation lubricating oil.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 26, 1940.

*Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.**

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press July 22]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms-export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

⁵ *Supra.*

In certain cases shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war included in the tabulation of exports were not, in fact, shipped to the country indicated in the table. By reason of lack of accurate information it has been found impossible to correct in all cases the tabulation of exports to take into account the diversion of some shipments licensed for exportation to certain countries when the governments of those countries, due to conditions resulting from the European war, decided, after exportation had taken place, to divert the shipments to other destinations.

* For text of the proclamation of July 2, 1940, for the control of exportation of certain munitions, materials, and machinery essential to national defense, see the *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12-13. For text of the proclamation of July 26, 1940, specifying additional materials, see *ante*, p. 49.

ARMS-EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of June:

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Albania.....	IV (1)		\$57.00
Angola.....	I (4)		24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		505.00
Total.....			3,729.00
Argentina.....	I (2)		23,211.50
	(4)	\$5,245.00	5,415.00
	(5)		2,300.00
	III (2)		5,141.84
	IV (1)		4,212.00
	(2)	3,761.00	6,481.00
	V (1)	3,625.00	34,025.00
	(2)	3,250.00	155,232.71
	(3)	2,500.00	40,937.50
	VII (1)		10.00
	(2)	23,952.00	87,961.51
Total.....		42,333.00	364,928.06
Australia.....	I (1)		446.53
	(4)	39.14	458.08
	III (1)		1,509,520.00
	(2)	13,680.00	13,680.00
	IV (1)		271.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		8,348.00
	(2)	251,074.00	844,746.10
	(3)		1,409,705.00
	VII (1)		18,274.86
Total.....		264,793.14	3,805,959.12
Bahrein Islands.....	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total.....			19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		103,200.00
	(4)		28,779.00
	III (1)		2,292,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		243,957.00
	(3)		419,400.00
Total.....			3,108,367.00
Bermuda.....	I (4)		16.00
	V (1)	4,000.00	8,000.00
Total.....		4,000.00	8,016.00
Bolivia.....	I (4)		1,161.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		6,500.00
	(2)		64.60
	(3)		45,384.00
	VII (1)	751.36	1,953.68
	(2)	1.50	1.50
Total.....		752.86	56,349.78

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Brazil.....	I (1)	\$224.00	\$829.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	1,472.00	5,570.00
	III (1)		978,200.00
	IV (1)	493.00	6,812.75
	(2)	108.14	19,836.14
	V (1)	290,400.00	345,153.00
	(2)	13,750.60	103,105.06
	(3)	100,122.00	239,009.50
Total.....		406,569.74	1,703,953.45
British Guiana.....	IV (2)		6.82
	V (1)		2,500.00
	VII (1)		317.68
Total.....			2,824.50
British Honduras.....	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....			237.50
British North Borneo.....	I (4)		2.43
Burma.....	I (4)		73.02
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)		43.22
Total.....			588.24
Canada.....	I (1)	10,779.87	30,306.36
	(2)	38,605.47	39,205.47
	(4)	3,889.41	133,812.35
	(5)		90,000.00
	III (1)	24,500.00	15,481,500.00
	(2)		3,791.00
	IV (1)	5,013.72	9,539.40
	(2)	49,703.72	50,553.81
	V (1)	772,055.57	1,048,876.57
	(2)	1,289,027.84	1,489,443.78
	(3)	1,002,398.00	1,656,181.85
	VI (2)		36,000.00
	VII (1)	31,433.08	87,031.41
	(2)	7,019.00	40,751.75
Total.....		3,234,425.68	20,196,993.75
Chile.....	I (2)		2,970.00
	(4)		338.00
	(5)		5,460.00
	IV (1)		47,365.00
	(2)	372.26	5,484.26
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)	3,272.50	3,382.50
	(3)	29,732.00	30,535.00
	VII (1)	15.00	15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total.....		33,391.76	111,646.91
China.....	I (2)	3,210.00	352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)		97,277.94
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)		5.00
	V (1)		94,600.00
	(2)		2,222,676.44
	(3)		2,196,955.35
	VII (1)	346,370.56	1,018,225.56
	(2)		361,000.00
Total.....		349,580.56	8,872,465.11
Colombia.....	I (1)	21.38	21.38
	(4)	10.90	55.90
	IV (1)	46.00	1,757.90
	(2)	4.90	416.66
	V (1)	225,500.00	333,750.00
	(2)	300.00	1,492.00
	(3)	9,100.00	43,995.00
	VII (1)		1,027.31
	(2)		1,965.00
Total.....		234,983.18	384,481.15

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Costa Rica	I (4)		\$4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)		16.25
	V (1)	\$25,000.00	25,000.00
	(2)		2,967.62
	(3)		13,104.70
	VII (1)	154.20	1,646.26
Total		25,154.20	42,876.13
Cuba	I (2)	70.00	70.00
	(4)	43.00	489.00
	IV (1)	2,428.00	2,445.50
	(2)	980.00	7,731.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)		2,700.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	2,257.52	2,961.80
	(2)		751.00
Total		5,778.52	20,848.30
Curaçao	IV (2)		6.00
	V (1)		307,425.00
	(2)		1,798.76
	(3)	18,700.00	57,950.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total		18,700.00	367,197.26
Denmark	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic	IV (1)		357.00
	(2)		515.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)	170.00	1,501.80
Total		170.00	2,973.80
Ecuador	I (1)	44.72	169.72
	(4)		201.00
	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)	3,636.00	18,483.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		3,680.72	20,102.72
Egypt	I (2)	837.50	837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)	1,654.00	1,680.21
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		752.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total		2,491.50	24,021.02
El Salvador	I (1)		52.00
	(4)		1,091.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)		6,436.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)	3,400.00	8,350.00
Total		3,400.00	34,580.00
Finland	I (2)	17,675.00	19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)		22,334.25
	VII (2)	60,000.00	520,000.00
Total		77,675.00	4,908,009.24
France	I (1)	201,150.00	201,488.00
	(2)	4,259,380.71	4,887,420.71
	(3)	1,658,124.00	1,700,195.00
	(4)	6,903,273.00	7,321,998.50
	(5)	909,000.00	909,000.00
	III (1)	2,940,000.00	35,835,933.00
	(2)	4,500.00	10,337.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)	12,250.00	741,065.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
France—Continued.	V (1)	\$154,000.00	\$730,000.00
	(2)	11,674,178.34	13,723,180.85
	(3)	368,470.00	4,905,514.00
	VII (1)	2.00	2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total		29,114,328.05	*71,022,757.06
French Indochina	I (1)		78.50
	(4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total			3,976.50
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	I (1)	5,155,370.00	5,155,370.00
	(2)	14,583,707.19	15,121,415.94
	(3)	2,919,124.52	3,088,624.52
	(4)	18,479,099.10	27,029,221.90
	(5)	212,500.70	213,301.60
	III (1)	16,373,713.85	71,766,613.85
	(2)		36,000.00
	IV (1)	1,028,946.86	1,075,666.36
	(2)	1,979,575.06	1,979,575.06
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	523,560.29	1,147,957.54
	(3)	188,944.60	906,666.20
	VII (1)	7,882,880.94	8,838,798.94
	(2)	1,640,615.00	2,040,615.00
Total		70,968,038.11	138,407,826.91
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
Total			91,121.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
Total			10,000.00
Guatemala	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		3,064.00
Total			4,816.80
Haiti	IV (1)	1,090.00	1,365.05
	(2)		23.00
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total		1,090.00	8,412.35
Honduras	I (4)	106.00	432.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	561.00	1,528.00
	V (2)		4,238.00
	VII (2)	131.00	131.00
Total		798.00	6,717.00
Hong Kong	I (1)		2,017.75
	(4)		1,123.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)	13,370.00	21,332.00
	(3)		16,500.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total		13,370.00	48,523.60

* The apparent discrepancy between the values reported for the arms, ammunition, and implements of war authorized to be exported to France during the period Jan. 1-June 30, 1940, and the corresponding figures for the period Jan. 1-May 31, 1940, published in the press release issued on June 17, 1940 (see the *Bulletin* of June 22, 1940, vol. 2, no. 52, page 691), is due to the large number of licenses authorizing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to France which were canceled during June at the request of the licensees.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Iceland	IV (1)		\$1,920.00
	(2)		94.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)	\$65.00	65.00
Total		65.00	10,732.00
India	I (1)	456.50	2,442.49
	(4)	1,919.20	6,245.06
	IV (1)	224.75	3,540.64
	(2)	98.26	780.55
	V (1)	47,000.00	67,500.00
	(2)	84.40	1,496.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)	180.00	882.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total		49,963.11	83,952.14
Iran	V (1)	112,000.00	112,000.00
Iraq	III (2)		27,165.00
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		21,221.00
Total			141,314.60
Italy	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		41.45
Total			164.45
Kenya	I (1)	107.00	107.00
	(4)	133.00	235.00
	IV (1)	102.00	198.00
	(2)	46.00	191.00
Total		388.00	731.00
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		162.45
Macau	I (2)		555.00
Mauritius	I (4)		137.00
Mexico	I (1)		108.85
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	5,970.00	10,848.00
	(2)		212.00
	V (1)	1,500.00	362,782.40
	(2)	1,358.00	7,103.00
	(3)	23,375.00	37,255.00
	VI (2)		112.50
	VII (1)	1,770.25	8,040.25
	(2)	2,850.00	32,762.00
Total		36,823.25	459,336.50
Mozambique	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)	3,224.00	15,464.00
	(3)		46,620.00
Total		3,224.00	344,354.61
Netherlands	I (2)		12,866.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)		20,411.43
	(3)		63,300.00
Total			96,779.93
Netherlands Indies	I (2)		72,050.00
	(4)		658.74
	(5)	825,000.00	920,200.00
	III (1)		1,472,250.10
	IV (1)	4,912.00	50,694.90
	(2)	98.00	711.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Netherlands Indies—Contd.	V (1)		\$417,106.12
	(2)	\$4,685.00	154,698.00
	(3)		213,510.79
	VII (1)	338.80	338.80
Total		835,033.80	3,302,218.45
New Caledonia	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland	I (1)		118.50
	(4)	13.00	95.24
	IV (1)	1,250.00	1,913.50
	(2)	164.90	195.90
Total		1,427.90	2,323.14
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)	1,250.00	1,250.00
Total		1,250.00	1,267.25
New Zealand	III (1)		1,916,870.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)	158,017.00	159,617.00
	(3)	127,840.00	130,230.00
	VII (1)		6,125.00
Total		285,857.00	2,213,044.00
Nicaragua	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total			2,642.00
Nigeria	I (4)		21.00
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25.50
Norway	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		450.00
	(4)		36,545.00
	III (1)		712,000.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		222.00
	(2)		121.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		39,604.00
	(3)		1,515.00
Total			793,007.00
Palestine	V (3)		400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)	4,500.00	6,600.00
	IV (1)		8,792.00
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)	2,866.00	2,866.00
	(2)		74.00
	(3)		580.00
	VII (1)		2,257.60
Total		7,366.00	38,776.60
Paraguay	I (4)		283.00
	IV (2)	1,876.70	9,705.70
Total		1,876.70	9,988.70
Peru	IV (1)	7,276.00	7,361.00
	(2)	240.00	240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)	1,526.00	5,761.00
	(3)	12,049.00	62,209.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,130.50
Total		21,091.00	470,840.00
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	IV (2)		80.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Portugal—Continued.	V (1)		\$4,300.00
	(2)	\$16,650.00	60,699.94
	(3)		33,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
Total.....		16,650.00	99,142.50
Rumania.....	V (2)		2,500.00
Saudi Arabia.....	V (2)	760.00	760.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		180.00
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	69.00	333.00
	IV (1)		82.00
Total.....		69.00	822.50
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		9.12
Surinam.....	I (2)	11,644.50	11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
Total.....		11,644.50	11,648.61
Sweden.....	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		128,047.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)	269,640.00	503,265.00
	V (2)	6,226.90	486,011.20
			3,331,380.00
Total.....		275,866.90	4,563,703.20
Switzerland.....	IV (1)		20.00
Thailand.....	I (1)	16,750.00	16,750.00
	III (1)		449,280.00
	(2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)	1,121.93	14,861.89
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)		15,953.84
	(3)		156,000.00
Total.....		17,871.93	659,689.57
Trinidad.....	IV (1)	153.00	153.00
	V (2)		294.00
	(3)	12,625.00	18,625.00
	VII (1)	852.00	852.00
Total.....		13,630.00	19,924.00
Turkey.....	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	(2)		6.20
	V (2)		115,760.00
Total.....			121,409.20
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)	49.20	308.00
	(4)	272.00	620.93
	III (1)		173,000.00
	IV (1)		189,757.70
	(2)	59.00	66.00
	V (1)	1,614,608.00	1,624,161.00
	(2)	21,384.00	42,541.83
	(3)	248,000.00	254,000.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,228.00
Total.....		1,884,372.20	2,325,439.46
Uruguay.....	I (4)		260.00
	IV (1)	345.00	1,522.00
	(2)	1,068.00	6,378.00
	V (1)		8,600.00
	(2)		100.40
Total.....		1,413.00	16,860.40
Venezuela.....	I (1)		91.20
	(2)		225.00
	(4)		42.55
	III (1)	40,850.00	163,970.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Venezuela—Continued.	IV (1)	\$152.00	\$4,814.00
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)		93,060.00
	(2)	22,497.00	42,809.00
	(3)	36,650.00	92,270.00
	VII (1)	1,696.35	7,496.27
	(2)		19,277.40
Total.....		101,845.35	424,246.87
Windward Islands.....	VII (2)	27.07	27.07
Yugoslavia.....	V (2)		9,411.75
	(3)		30,780.00
Total.....			40,191.75
Grand total.....		108,486,019.73	270,060,420.24

During the month of June, 513 arms-export licenses were issued, making a total of 2,224 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940, up to and including the month of June under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Angola.....	I (4)		\$24.00
	V (1)	\$3,200.00	3,200.00
	(2)		495.00
Total.....		3,200.00	3,719.00
Argentina.....	I (2)		23,211.50
	(4)		240.00
	(5)		2,418.00
	IV (1)	3,610.00	4,282.00
	(2)		2,743.00
	V (1)		23,800.00
	(2)	24,678.00	52,992.48
	(3)	15,137.50	255,553.50
	VII (1)		10.00
	(2)	1.98	41.51
Total.....		43,427.48	365,261.99
Australia.....	I (1)		816.53
	IV (4)	20.26	418.94
	III (1)		7,806,135.00
	IV (1)		136.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		13,296.00
	(2)	26,145.00	249,297.00
	(3)	58,500.00	468,621.00
	VII (1)		18,274.86
Total.....		84,665.26	8,557,504.88

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Bahrain Islands.....	IV (1)		\$136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total.....			19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)		217.00
	(2)	\$32,250.00	49,450.00
	(4)	28,598.00	28,809.79
	III (1)	687,600.00	1,146,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)	344.00	5,807.00
	(3)		119,997.00
Total.....		748,792.00	1,371,094.79
Bermuda.....	I (1)		48.00
	(4)		16.00
	V (1)		4,000.00
Total.....			4,064.00
Bolivia.....	I (4)	97.00	1,161.00
	IV (2)	240.00	1,285.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		1,041.69
	(3)		58,741.00
	VII (1)	578.00	1,528.00
	(2)	1.50	1.50
Total.....		916.50	82,758.19
Brazil.....	I (1)	224.00	829.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	3,407.00	8,181.00
	III (1)		349,750.00
	IV (1)		5,962.75
	(2)	90.00	20,072.00
	V (1)	182,415.00	294,976.00
	(2)	2,547.68	71,258.43
	(3)	16,044.00	135,095.75
	VII (2)		2.00
Total.....		174,727.68	891,564.93
British Guiana.....	IV (2)	6.82	6.82
	VII (1)	317.68	317.68
Total.....		324.50	324.50
British Honduras.....	IV (1)		15.00
	(2)		18.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....			270.50
Burma.....	I (1)		90.00
	(4)		169.02
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)		49.22
Total.....			780.24
Canada.....	I (1)	7,181.60	20,816.74
	(2)		10.00
	(4)	34,043.95	95,936.92
	(5)		94,500.00
	III (1)	206,000.00	2,620,466.00
	(2)	17,670.85	248,231.31
	IV (1)	1,368.62	6,010.22
	(2)	244.46	971.44
	V (1)	470,572.07	740,334.57
	(2)	20,485.24	138,754.26
	(3)	31,252.40	535,467.90
	VI (2)		36,000.00
	VII (1)	24,336.56	77,533.58
	(2)	6,427.00	69,307.35
Total.....		819,582.75	4,684,340.29
Chile.....	I (4)		386.00
	(5)	3,025.00	5,300.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Chile—Continued.....	IV (1)	\$12,865.00	\$48,856.00
	(2)	79.00	5,322.00
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)		110.00
	(3)		22,946.00
	VII (2)		12,607.15
Total.....		15,969.00	99,027.15
China.....	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)	166,472.00	468,005.00
	(3)		850.00
	(4)		23,753.00
	III (1)		1,148,654.57
	(2)		11,374.00
	IV (1)	78.00	268.60
	(2)	5.00	5,649.00
	V (1)		114,600.00
	(2)	266,889.00	935,646.00
	(3)	17,760.00	162,818.00
	VII (1)	334,724.00	334,724.00
	(2)	342,000.00	342,000.00
Total.....		1,127,928.00	3,549,686.17
Colombia.....	I (4)		65.00
	IV (1)		1,629.20
	(2)		1,793.76
	V (1)	120,750.00	233,350.00
	(2)	31.00	5,870.00
	(3)	9,000.00	19,230.00
	VII (1)		1,027.00
	(2)		1,965.00
Total.....		129,781.00	264,929.96
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)		16.25
	V (2)		22,057.00
	(3)	200.00	27,376.00
	VII (1)	103.20	2,235.26
	(2)	51.00	51.00
Total.....		354.20	51,876.81
Cuba.....	I (4)	182.00	501.00
	III (1)		43,350.00
	IV (1)		17.50
	(2)	1,570.00	9,567.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)	200.00	6,555.00
	(3)		12,876.00
	VII (1)	1,500.00	4,620.20
	(2)	11.00	751.00
Total.....		3,463.00	79,937.70
Curaçao.....	IV (2)		6.00
	V (1)		103,975.00
	(2)		768.00
	(3)		32,750.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total.....			137,516.50
Dominican Republic.....	IV (1)	344.00	344.00
	(2)		515.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		618.80
Total.....		344.00	2,077.80
Ecuador.....	I (1)		125.00
	(4)		226.00
	IV (1)		191.00
	(2)	2,163.00	12,758.00
	VII (2)		900.00
Total.....		2,163.00	14,200.00
Egypt.....	I (3)		2,680.00
	(4)	26.21	26.21
	IV (1)		3,519.00
	(2)	436.51	989.31
	V (2)		60.00
Total.....		462.72	7,274.52

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
El Salvador	I (1)		\$52.00
	(4)		149.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)	\$3,400.00	8,350.00
Total		3,400.00	27,202.00
Finland	I (2)	17,675.00	184,310.00
	(3)	306,764.00	436,694.00
	(4)	154,420.89	1,364,078.89
	III (1)		2,321,496.00
	IV (1)	18.50	951.50
	V (2)	5,386.00	93,861.00
	(3)	80,808.00	1,084,623.00
	VII (2)	193,969.00	369,864.00
Total		759,041.39	5,855,878.39
France	I (1)	201,150.00	201,228.00
	(2)	4,409,520.71	4,841,072.71
	(3)	466,484.00	506,047.00
	(4)	7,215,227.00	7,463,300.50
	(5)	499,000.00	499,000.00
	III (1)	11,805,499.00	53,364,001.00
	(2)	5,837.00	20,845.00
	IV (2)	51,450.00	368,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)	434,400.50	3,661,078.50
	(3)	2,147,855.00	9,849,886.00
	VII (1)	2.00	2.00
	(2)	56,593.00	56,593.00
Total		27,293,018.21	81,377,368.71
French Indochina	I (4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total			3,898.00
French West Africa	I (4)		33.83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	I (1)	1,341,000.00	1,341,000.00
	(2)	2,899,481.00	3,098,761.75
	(3)	363,733.20	413,467.20
	(4)	3,818,769.80	4,095,228.80
	(5)	150,832.00	151,632.90
	III (1)	2,600,285.00	12,796,885.00
	IV (1)	126,980.06	127,112.06
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	186,514.00	1,011,520.50
	(3)	148,996.00	1,804,586.00
	VII (1)	4,297,587.04	4,301,065.04
	(2)	835,900.00	955,900.00
Total		16,770,078.10	30,105,159.25
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
Total			200.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
Total			10,000.00
Guatemala	I (1)		37.00
	(4)		12.00
	IV (1)		159.00
	(2)	56.00	1,336.00
	VII (1)	32.40	226.80
	(2)		3,064.00
Total		88.40	4,834.80
Haiti	IV (1)	54.75	312.55
	(2)	16.00	23.00
	VII (1)		24.30
	(2)		6.00
Total		70.75	365.85

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Honduras	I (4)	\$180.00	\$303.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	983.00	1,092.00
	V (1)		100,000.00
	(2)		3,213.00
	VII (2)	131.00	391.00
Total		1,294.00	105,387.00
Hong Kong	IV (1)		7,363.00
	V (2)	4,354.00	4,354.00
Total		4,354.00	11,717.00
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		83.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
Total			10,656.00
India	I (1)		944.53
	(4)	352.00	5,582.56
	IV (1)	151.00	3,148.49
	(2)	128.00	1,049.31
	V (1)		20,500.00
	(2)		1,252.00
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		749.00
Total		631.00	34,225.89
Iraq	III (1)		694,963.00
	(2)	6,693.00	27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
	(2)		25.85
Total		6,693.00	722,248.22
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
Jamaica	IV (1)		346.00
	(2)		27.50
Total			373.50
Japan	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya	IV (1)	102.00	102.00
Latvia	V (3)		18,077.00
Mauritius	I (1)		251.45
	(4)	48.00	337.28
Total		48.00	588.73
Mexico	I (1)		56.00
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	638.00	4,878.00
	(2)	212.00	212.00
	V (1)	51,500.00	326,840.00
	(2)	206.00	2,759.00
	(3)	4,500.00	11,380.00
	VI (2)		112.50
	VII (1)	724.50	14,842.25
	(2)	2,832.00	28,901.00
Total		60,612.50	390,063.25
Mozambique	I (1)	116.00	116.00
	(4)	154.61	154.61
	V (1)	282,000.00	282,000.00
	(2)	3,224.00	3,224.00
Total		285,494.61	285,494.61
Netherlands	I (2)		26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00
	V (1)		107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total			494,879.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2)		\$75, 678. 00
	(4)	\$428. 00	1, 247. 77
	(5)		281, 075. 00
	III (1)	55, 133. 00	1, 509, 798. 00
	(2)	15, 200. 00	15, 200. 00
	IV (1)		35, 782. 40
	(2)	400. 00	1, 135. 17
	V (1)		129, 727. 00
	(2)	35, 285. 00	137, 708. 00
	(3)		130, 749. 00
	VII (2)		138, 000. 00
Total.....		106, 446. 00	2, 456, 100. 34
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		203. 00
Newfoundland.....	I (1)		118. 50
	(4)	13. 00	95. 24
	IV (1)		663. 50
	(2)	4. 90	35. 90
Total.....		17. 90	913. 14
New Guinea, Territory of.....	IV (2)		17. 25
	V (2)		1, 500. 00
Total.....			1, 517. 25
New Zealand.....	IV (1)		202. 00
	V (2)		1, 971. 15
	(3)		2, 540. 00
	VII (1)		5, 091. 00
Total.....			10, 704. 15
Nicaragua.....	I (4)		1, 264. 00
	IV (2)		4, 035. 00
	V (2)	480. 00	480. 00
	(3)	870. 00	870. 00
	VII (1)		1, 292. 00
Total.....		1, 350. 00	7, 941. 00
Nigeria.....	I (4)		33. 00
Northern Rhodesia.....	IV (1)		25. 50
Norway.....	I (1)		70. 00
	(2)		285. 00
	(4)		36, 493. 20
	III (1)		1, 354, 114. 00
	(2)		280. 00
	IV (1)		30. 00
	(2)		137. 00
	V (1)		2, 200. 00
	(2)		644. 00
Total.....			1, 394, 253. 20
Palestine.....	V (3)		400. 00
Panama.....	I (1)	12, 500. 00	12, 500. 00
	(2)		3, 900. 00
	(4)		4, 200. 00
	IV (1)		8, 769. 00
	(2)		1, 207. 00
	V (1)		1, 441. 13
	(2)		74. 00
	(3)		647. 00
	VII (1)	730. 00	2, 915. 60
Total.....		13, 230. 00	35, 653. 73
Paraguay.....	I (4)		283. 00
	IV (2)	1, 860. 00	6, 894. 00
Total.....		1, 860. 00	7, 177. 00
Peru.....	IV (1)		85. 00
	V (1)		387, 810. 00
	(2)	350. 00	14, 696. 00
	(3)		50, 568. 00
	VII (1)		1, 000. 00
	(2)		1, 131. 00
Total.....		350. 00	455, 290. 00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Portugal.....	I (1)		\$51. 80
	(4)		44. 00
	III (1)	\$147, 500. 00	447, 500. 00
	IV (2)		80. 00
	V (1)		4, 663. 00
	(2)		369. 00
	VII (1)		355. 76
Total.....		147, 500. 00	453, 063. 56
Rumania.....	V (2)		600. 00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		180. 00
	(2)		227. 50
	(4)		264. 00
	IV (1)		82. 00
	(2)		60. 52
Total.....			814. 02
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		9. 12
Surinam.....	I (2)	11, 644. 50	11, 644. 50
	(4)		1. 64
	IV (2)		2. 47
	VII (1)		193. 80
Total.....		11, 644. 50	11, 842. 41
Sweden.....	I (2)		108, 000. 00
	(4)		65, 307. 00
	III (1)	1, 036, 250. 00	3, 724, 925. 00
	(2)		4, 000. 00
	IV (2)		44, 501. 00
	V (1)		65, 000. 00
	(2)	28, 374. 00	215, 346. 95
	(3)	138, 316. 00	247, 267. 00
Total.....		1, 235, 315. 00	4, 474, 316. 95
Thailand.....	I (1)		17. 65
	(4)		1. 93
	IV (1)	1, 513. 93	15, 307. 89
	V (1)		5, 300. 00
	(2)		2, 637. 00
	(3)		193, 120. 00
Total.....		1, 513. 93	216, 384. 47
Trinidad.....	IV (2)		18. 00
	V (2)		3, 094. 00
	(3)	12, 625. 00	18, 625. 00
	VII (1)	852. 00	852. 00
Total.....		13, 477. 00	22, 589. 00
Turkey.....	I (2)		148, 135. 00
	(5)		158, 750. 00
	III (1)		1, 191, 084. 00
	(2)		17, 070. 00
	IV (1)		14, 236. 00
	(2)		1, 306. 20
	V (2)		104, 875. 10
	(3)		70, 344. 00
Total.....			1, 705, 800. 30
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		111. 00
	(4)	36. 18	173. 06
	III (1)		173, 600. 00
	IV (1)		557. 70
	(2)		7. 00
	V (1)		8, 103. 00
	(2)	7, 155. 93	10, 653. 89
	(3)		6, 000. 00
	VII (1)		156. 00
	(2)		40, 064. 00
Total.....		7, 192. 11	239, 425. 65
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (3)		120, 512. 00
Uruguay.....	I (4)		299. 00
	IV (1)	68. 00	345. 00
	(2)	428. 00	2, 560. 00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Uruguay—Continued.	V (1) (2)	\$2,000.00	\$5,949.00 80.00
Total.....		2,841.00	10,419.00
Venezuela.....	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		61.40 246.00 39.00 28,000.00 3,143.00 191.45 12,923.00 2,035.00 28,800.00 1,746.23 15,890.40
Total.....		45,754.98	187,601.57
Yugoslavia.....	V (1) (2) (3)		63,000.00 23,315.00 31,080.00
Total.....			117,395.00
Grand total.....		49,929,519.47	151,679,128.97

ARMS-IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of June 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Brazil.....	V (2)	\$9,800.00	\$9,800.00
Canada.....	I (1) (2) (4) V (2)	45.00 1,000.00 9.00 50.00	
Colombia.....	V (1)	100,000.00	
France.....	I (2) (4) III (2) I (3) (4)	6,000.00 1,005.30 697.00 1,044.52 1,494.00	
Great Britain.....	III (2) I (4) III (4) I (4)	1.00 15.00 200.00 1,500.00	1,700.00
Switzerland.....	V (2)	1,500.00	
Venezuela.....			
Total.....			122,860.82

During the month of June, 19 import licenses were issued, making a total of 107 such licenses issued during the current year.

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, as follows:

Category I

(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(2) Machine guns, automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

(4) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above;

(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines and depth charges, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

Category II

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, and armor plate for such vessels.

Category III

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

Category IV

(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22;

(2) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition.

Category V

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled or dismantled both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;

(2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and under-carriage units;

(3) Aircraft engines, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled.

Category VI

(1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;

(2) a. Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide);

b. Lewisite (chlorvinylchlorarsine and dichlorovinylchlorarsine);

c. Methylchlorarsine;

d. Diphenylchlorarsine;

e. Diphenylcyanarsine;

f. Diphenylaminechlorarsine;

g. Phenylchlorarsine;

h. Ethylchlorarsine;

i. Phenyl dibromarsine;

j. Ethyl dibromarsine;

k. Phosgene;

l. Monochloromethylchlorformate;

m. Trichloromethylchlorformate (diphosgene);

n. Dichlorodimethyl Ether;

o. Dibromodimethyl Ether;

p. Cyanogen Chloride;

q. Ethylbromacetate;

r. Ethyliodoacetate;

s. Brombenzylcyanide;

t. Bromacetone;

u. Brommethyl ethyl ketone.

Category VII

(1) Propellant powders;

(2) High explosives as follows:

a. Nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of more than 12%;

b. Trinitrotoluene;

c. Trinitroxyline;

d. Tetryl (trinitrophenol methyl nitramine or tetranitro methylaniline);

e. Picric acid;

f. Ammonium picrate;

g. Trinitroanisol;

h. Trinitronaphthalene;

i. Tetranitronaphthalene;

j. Hexanitrodiphenylamine;

k. Pentaerythritetetrinitrate (Penthrite or Pentrite);

l. Trimethylenetrinitramine (Hexogen or T₄);

m. Potassium nitrate powders (black saltpeter powder);

n. Sodium nitrate powders (black soda powder);

o. Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene);

p. Ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered aluminum, with or without other ingredients);

q. Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene, with or without other ingredients).

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during June 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
30.....	(1).....	\$925.00	\$29,631.45
	(2).....	59.00	
	(3).....	8,350.50	
	(5).....	20,296.95	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during June 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$876.30	\$34,080.05
(2).....	32.00	
(3).....	6,437.00	
(5).....	26,734.75	

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1940, up to and including the month of June, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936,

and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	June 1940		6 months ending June 30, 1940	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan.....	182	\$2,977.32	2,966	\$56,457.70

During the month of June, 4 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 47 such licenses issued during the current year.

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of June 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
Bureau of Scientific Research of French Air Ministry.	Bureau of Scientific Research of French Air Ministry.	France.....	90,000	\$1,680

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 27]

Changes in the Foreign Service since July 6, 1940:

James Hugh Keeley, Jr., of California, Consul at Salonika, Greece, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Thormod O. Klath, of Sioux City, Iowa, Foreign Service officer, designated Commercial Attaché at Oslo, Norway, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Bern, Switzerland.

Jesse F. Van Wickel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Foreign Service officer, designated Commercial Attaché at The Hague, Netherlands, has been assigned as Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Miss Frances E. Willis, of Redlands, Calif., Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Madrid, Spain.

Thomas J. Maleady, of Fall River, Mass., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela.

Paul S. Guinn, of Pennsylvania, Foreign Service officer, designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at Brussels, Belgium, has been assigned as Consul at Vienna, Germany.

James C. H. Bonbright, of Rochester, N. Y., Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Robert Janz, of Norman, Okla., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at São Paulo, Brazil.

Donald D. Edgar, of Metuchen, N. J., Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John J. Macdonald, of St. Louis, Mo., Third Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China.

Guy W. Ray, of Wilsonville, Ala., Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Howard Elting, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., Third Secretary of Legation at The Hague, Netherlands, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

The assignment of Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Mystic, Conn., as Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, has been canceled. Mr. Hart has now been assigned as Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

John Hubner, II, of Baltimore, Md., Vice Consul at São Paulo, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Florianopolis, Brazil.

Wallace W. Stuart, of Greeneville, Tenn., Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Ciudad Juárez, Mexico.

The assignment of William O. Boswell, of New Florence, Pa., as Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been canceled. Mr. Boswell has now been assigned as Vice Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana, where an American Consulate will be established.

Shiras Morris, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Montevideo and will serve in dual capacity.

Hector C. Adam, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Montevideo and will serve in dual capacity.

V. Harwood Blocker, of Hondo, Tex., Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies, where an American Consulate will be established.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention of 1939

Costa Rica

The American Minister to Costa Rica reported by a despatch dated July 11, 1940, that the *Diario Oficial* for July 6, 1940, publishes a decree whereby the Government of Costa Rica approves the Universal Postal Convention and annexes, the Parcel Post Arrangement and annexes, and the Money Order Arrangement and annexes, all signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939.

Japan

The American Ambassador to Japan reported by a despatch dated June 19, 1940, that the *Official Gazette* for June 15, 1940, publishes the ratification by Japan of the following acts signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939:

Universal Postal Convention, with final protocol, provisions relating to transportation of air mail, and final protocol
Arrangement Concerning Insured Letters and Boxes, with protocol
Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post, with protocol
Arrangement Concerning Money Orders, with protocol
Arrangement Concerning Postal Checks
Arrangement Concerning Collection Orders.

Paraguay

The American Minister to Paraguay reported by a despatch dated July 2, 1940, that the Government of Paraguay had ratified the following acts signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939:

Universal Postal Convention, with final protocol, regulations of execution, provisions relating to transportation of air mail, and final protocol

Arrangement Concerning Insured Letters and Boxes

Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post

Arrangement Concerning Money Orders

Arrangement Concerning Postal Checks

Arrangement Concerning Collection Orders

Arrangement Concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series Nos. 867 and 948)

Paraguay

The American Minister to Paraguay reported by a despatch dated July 2, 1940, that according to an announcement by the Ministry of Government and Labor on June 27, 1940, the Government of Paraguay has ratified the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, and the following acts signed at the International Telecommunication Conference at Cairo, April 1938:

Telegraph Regulations, and final protocol (revision of Cairo, 1938)

Telephone Regulations, and final protocol (revision of Cairo, 1938)

General Radio Regulations, and final protocol (revision of Cairo, 1938)

Additional Radio Regulations (revision of Cairo, 1938).

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic List, July 1940. Publication 1481. 11, 91 pp.
Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy 10¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

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